

WANT NO AUTONOMY

CRETAN INSURGENTS WILL HAVE TURKISH RULE FIRST.

NAMES FOOL NO ONE

TURKISH REALITY UNDER AUTONOMOUS PRETENSE

THEY DECLINE WITHOUT THANKS

MORLEY THROWS THE SAME THING IN BALFOUR'S TEETH.

Greece Doesn't Think Much of the "Neutral Zone" Scheme—Desperate Fighting Continues in Crete—Concert is Shaky.

London, March 27.—A dispatch to the Times from Crete says there is no doubt that the Christians have attacked the Turks because driven to desperation by the blockade. A similar protest against European partiality for the Turks is probable along the whole insurgent line. Throughout the island the Mohammedans think they may do what they like now because they have European backing. In all directions they are pillaging and burning the property of the Christians.

The Times correspondent at Salonica says that a Turkish merchantman has arrived there with torpedoes, which are being laid across the harbor. The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

"It is madness for the powers to suppose that Greece, in order to form a neutral zone, will withdraw 60,000 eager troops to a region without barracks, stores or military base of any kind, and there rest calmly while the powers work out their pleasure in Crete."

EDMUND PASHA YINS HIS YOB.

A dispatch to the Times from Salonica says: Edmund Pasha, commander of the Turkish army on the Macedonian frontier, reviewed 2,000 infantry at Ellassona today. It is still asserted that he complains of the inefficiency of the troops and will be recalled, at his own request. He considers that at least 300,000 Turkish troops are needed to meet the emergency. The health of his forces is fairly good, but there have been outbreaks of smallpox and many cases of dysentery.

INDIGNATION IN GREECE.

Athens, March 26.—The bombardment of Malaxa has produced a painful impression here. The newspapers are filled with indignant protests.

The Cretan delegates in Athens have published a pamphlet in English, protesting against autonomy and declaring that they prefer the Ottoman yoke, just as they do the failure of the insurrection in 1866. The pamphlet closes with the declaration: "The Cretans will die if necessary for the sake of the cause of union with Greece."

M. Skouzes, and the Greek minister of foreign affairs, sent the following communication to the powers on March 21:

"I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the eighteenth instant, wherein you inform me that Crete will be placed in a state of blockade from today. A notice to that effect has been given to the shipping in this blockade, which it concerns. Nevertheless, as, owing to the blockade, it will be henceforth impossible to import cereals into Crete, whereas the population of the island has always obtained its provisions from the outside, it is my duty, having regard for the ties which bind the Greek nation to the Cretan population, to bring these considerations to your notice, forseeing as I do, consequences which may arise and which may not correspond with the sentiments of humanity which animate the governments of the powers."

"SKOUZES."

GERMANY FOLLOWS ENGLAND. Constantinople, March 26.—It is asserted here tonight, on what is regarded as reliable authority, that in consequence of the refusal of Lord Salisbury to join in a blockade of Greek ports, Germany has given notice to the powers of her intention to withdraw from the concert.

COACHED BY GERMANY.

Constantinople, March 26.—It is understood that Turkey sent a cable to Germany, the Dardanelles on the advice of Germany.

STILL RUSTY APPREHENDING.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The members of the diplomatic corps here now greatly apprehend serious complications in Macedonia which will jeopardize the peace of Europe. Although recognizing that the chief danger lies in that direction, the proposal of Great Britain to establish a neutral zone, the Greek frontier is regarded as ineffective and impracticable. It is urged here that it would be preferable to accelerate the pacification of Crete by immediately blockading the coast of Greece and thus nip in the bud the development of complications in Macedonia.

CONSTANTINE PUTS IT OFF.

Athens, March 26.—The Crown Prince Constantine, who was to have been formally proclaimed today as commander-in-chief of the Greek army in Thessaly, and who was to have left Athens today in order to take command of the Greek forces, postponed his departure at the last moment for a few days.

London, March 27.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that the royal decree appointing the Crown Prince Constantine to the command of the army in the Thessaly frontier was published yesterday (Friday).

A dispatch from the Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent says that the crown Prince will start to assume his command this (Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock, going by sea to Volo and thence by railway. The crown princess will accompany him as far as Larissa, where she will inspect the arrangements made by the Red Cross society. She will remain there two days and then return to Athens. In order to avoid popular demonstrations, this proclamation has not been published at Athens.

FOREIGN TROOPS FOR CRETE.

Paris, March 26.—A dispatch from the Times from London says that the Russian government has decided to send a detachment of 120 Russian riflemen from the 1st and 2nd regiments to Crete.

Paris, March 26.—An infantry regi-

ment 678 men strong sailed yesterday for the island of Crete, being the Austrian contingent for the occupation of the principal ports of that island by the forces of the foreign powers.

TURKEY BETTER PULL OUT. Constantinople, March 26.—The ambassadors of the powers have held a meeting to consider a dispatch from the foreign admirals in Cretan waters, stating that it is daily becoming more evident that a continuance of Turkish authority in Crete is incompatible and recommending that a European governor general be appointed and that the Turkish troops be withdrawn.

SALISBURY IN PARIS.

Paris, March 26.—The Marquis of Salisbury after leaving a card at the Elysée palace this morning, proceeded to the foreign office. The French minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, met him at the door and led him to his private room, where they had an hour's interview. M. Hanotaux, later, returned the visit of the Marquis of Salisbury and they conferred together for an hour.

THE FIGHTING IN CRETE.

Crete, Island of Crete, March 26.—9:15 a. m.—The fighting between the Christians and the Turks continued until midnight. During the evening the insurgents burned the Mussulman dwellings and property at Perivolia and this morning they had abandoned the fort at Koratidi. Skirmishing is now reported about the village of Tiskalirka, outside of Suda.

The insurgents are estimated to have lost 200 men in the fighting around Malaxa. The Christians tried to build earth works on the hills above Malaxa, but they were bombarded by the foreign warships. In addition to continuing the work of burning the property of the Mussulmans at Perivolia, the Christians have attacked the village of Darabos, and have begun to bombard the fortress of Batounaria, which protects the springs supplying Crete with water.

FIGHTING ALL DAY.

Fighting has been going on all day around Tiskalirka, Nerokoura and Daxani. The Greeks in the blockade at Malaxa are said to have fired on the Turkish fleet in Suda bay. Rami Pasha, the Turkish admiral, landed this afternoon with a quantity of munitions of war.

HELPING THE HEATHEN.

It is understood here that the admirals have invited the Turkish commander to re-occupy Malaxa under the protection of the international fleet, with the promise to quell the insurgents should they attack them. But the commander declined to make the attempt on the ground that his troops were too much demoralized. Colonel Vassos says the blockade at Malaxa is outside the neutral zone, but if the admirals had asked that the Turks be allowed to withdraw they would not have been molested.

TO HELP LUCK TURKEY.

New York, March 26.—On board the French mail ship Campagne, which will sail tomorrow for Europe, are 150 Greeks who are going home to fight against Turkey if called upon. They were given an enthusiastic farewell by their compatriots in this city. They assembled at 8 o'clock in the Parthenon restaurant, where Rev. Father Agathodoris, in full vestments, repeated the ancient Greek war prayer.

Three Greeks made stirring speeches, which were frequently interrupted with cries of "Zellati" (Hurrah), and each speaker at the close of his address called for cheers for King George.

The speeches over, the Greek and United States flags, which had been floating above the door of the restaurant, were taken down and carried at the head of a procession which formed in Roosevelt street. Then, with band playing, colors flying and the populace cheering, the volunteers, followed by 800 Greeks who are not yet ready to leave for the front, marched through various streets of the French line.

STRINGENT BLOCKADE.

London, March 26.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Vienna says that the Austrian foreign office has proposed to extend the blockade along the entire Greek coast, with especial stringency at the Piræus and the gulfs of Volo, Corinth and Arta.

England having abandoned the condition that Turkey and Greece must be asked to withdraw their troops from the Thessalian frontier before the blockade is extended to the gulf of Volo, will be content if it is asked that the Austrian foreign office if the admirals so arrange the blockade as to spare the susceptibilities of certain powers.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Rome says the powers have decided not to consult Greece on the details of autonomy for Crete. Instructions have been sent to the admirals giving them full power to extend the blockade to Greek ports if they deem it necessary.

ROASTS THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Morley Dishes up the Cretan Question to Mr. Balfour's Digest.

London, March 26.—An important discussion took place in the house of commons today during the consideration of the foreign office estimates. John Morley, in the absence of the Liberal leader, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, criticized at length and with great vigor the action of the powers in the Greco-Cretan affair, and invited the government to take the country into its confidence by a clear phrase of policy.

He said that autonomy was a mere phrase, because the Porte reserved the power to discuss its form and its details. It had been admitted by Lord Salisbury that the eventual outcome would probably be the annexation of Crete to Greece, yet, in spite of this admission, Great Britain assisted the powers in the blockade. In this way Great Britain was made to pursue a policy opposed to the real convictions of the government and against the sympathy and convictions of the English people. How could autonomy, he asked, be worked out without the co-operation of the Cretans? Who was to be the governor of the island? Not a Turk, surely. That would be too great a scandal. If the governor was to be a Greek, then why not have annexation once, without making two bites of the cherry?

Mr. Balfour, replying, said that the powers had taken the scheme of autonomy in hand, and would not be bound by the voice of any but themselves. He said Mr. Morley ought not to have made such a speech, and that parliament ought not to continue the discussion. The Cretan question was only a fragment of a policy of the powers in eastern Europe.

"We have already had," he continued, "three inclusive discussions. Don't let us have a fourth; let us have the matter (Continued on Second Page)

AMENDING THE BILL

HOUSE PUTS IN SEVEN HOURS ON NINE PAGES.

Which is Exactly One-Eighth of the Length of the Tariff Bill in Feet and Inches—Champ Clark, Dockery and Jerry Simpson Get What Reputation They May by Saying Funny Things—Anti-Trust Amendment Offered by the Opposition Is Referred to Its Proper Place—House News.

Washington, March 26.—The tariff bill was thrown open for amendment under the five-minute rule in the house today. Seven weary hours of work only served to dispose of nine pages of the 162 of the bill. All the amendments offered by the Democrats were rejected. Three slight committee amendments were adopted, and also an amendment offered by Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.) to increase the duty on white lead from 2½ to 3 cents per pound, the rate in 1889. The present rate is 1½ cents. Mr. Mahany said the increase was asked for by a concern which was independent of the lead trust.

The discussion covered a wide range of political topics, and at times was both interesting and exciting. By far the most important feature of the day was the attempt of Mr. Dockery of Missouri, Mr. Cooper of Texas and others, backed by the entire opposition, to secure a vote on an amendment, offered in a multitude of forms, which provided that in case it should be shown to the satisfaction of the president that any article made dutiable by the bill was controlled by a trust or combination the duty upon such articles should be suspended. Mr. Dingley made the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the dutiable list, and would not be in order until the free list was reached. For almost three hours this point of order was fought over and made the subject of criticism, invective and recriminations. The Democrats contended that if the amendment was ruled out it would not be voted upon, as the free list, in all human probability, would not be reached before the final vote was taken. The chair sustained the point of order. An appeal was taken, but the chair was sustained by a strict party vote, 158 to 104.

OPEN FOR AMENDMENT. Washington, March 26.—The real consideration of the tariff bill began this morning at 10 o'clock, when the bill was thrown open for amendment under the five-minute rule. The leaders on both sides were in their places, but there were hardly more than seventy members on the floor.

Mr. Lanham (Dem., Tex.) as soon as the enacting clause of the bill was read, moved to strike it out. Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.), who was in the chair, ruled that the motion was out of order.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) offered the first amendment. It was to the enacting clause and was in the nature of a provision that whenever it was shown to the satisfaction of the president that there was a trust or combination to control the price of any article on the dutiable list the duty on such article should be suspended.

Mr. Dingley made the point of order that the amendment in effect was to the free list, and as the house was now considering the dutiable list it was not in order.

"I have great respect for the parliamentary knowledge of the gentleman from Maine," said Mr. Dockery, "but as it is probable that the free list will never be reached, I hope to be held in order now." (Laughter.)

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Tex.) offered a substitute for the Dockery amendment, in substance to accomplish the same purpose but containing a definition of a trust and provision for the determination of its existence in court.

"If you are anxious to incorporate such a provision as this in the bill why do you not insert it in the present law?" asked Mr. Tawney (Rep., Mo.). "Trusts had not gone quite so far then," replied Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) amid laughter. He challenged the other side, who, ostensibly opposed trusts, to aid the adoption of the amendment. "I have never before," said he, "heard such insincere objections to a just amendment."

A long debate on the point of order followed. Mr. Bailey made an extended argument, appealing to the majority to aid in putting down these combinations, which preyed upon the energies of the people.

MR. HEPBURN EXPLAINS. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Ia.) raised a laugh on the Democratic side by saying that this amendment if adopted, would do what the purpose of the bill. "Don't laugh," he shouted, waving his hand. He went on to explain how easy it would be for a few men who desired free wool and free sugar to effect a combination to raise the prices of sugar and wool and thus, under the amendment, force those articles to the free list.

Mr. Bailey thanked Mr. Hepburn for his frank admission that the destruction of trusts would interfere with the purpose of the bill.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Hepburn, "I was trying to show that under the pretense of creating a trust this legislation could be destroyed."

"But could not the courts decide between a sham trust and a real trust?" asked Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.). "I suppose the courts could," replied Mr. Hepburn. "But shall the revenues of the country be destroyed because of the existence in violation of law, of a real trust? Trusts are illegal. Their creators are criminals. Shall we place the treasury's revenues at the mercy of criminals?"

JERRY'S SMARTNESS. Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) said he thought the majority were very much more concerned about the falling off of the revenues of trusts than the falling off of the revenues of the treasury. (Dem. applause.)

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ok.) declared that there never was a time when the trusts had the government and the people by the throat as they had in the last four years and now, when the Democrats were again in their majority, they came here and raised a great fog about trusts. He said the ways and means committee had already been assailed because they had refused to accede to the demand of the Sugar Trust for an ad valorem duty on sugar.

TRAFFIC MEN MEET

WHAT THE WESTERN FREIGHT ASSOCIATION WILL DO

Is the Topic Discussed by Representatives of the Leading Roads—No Action Taken. Though It Is Agreed That the Old Organizations Must Go, Both Freight and Passenger—More Roads Pull Out. One the Rock Island—Joint Traffic People Will Play Their Game Out—Rate-Cutting—Railway News.

Chicago, March 26.—This afternoon at the office of George R. Peck, general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, a meeting of the leading roads in the Western Freight association was held for the purpose of discussing the recent decision of the supreme court and its probable effect on the associations under which the western roads have been working.

B. A. Airy, the general counsel of the Illinois Central, was chosen chairman of the meeting. The conference lasted the entire afternoon, and terminated in nothing, so far as action is concerned. No formal decision was reached by the meeting and no announcement was made. The meeting was more for the exchange of views than for any other purpose. It was agreed, however, with a few dissenting voices, that the decision would have the effect of doing away with the Western Freight association as it is at present organized.

The form of agreement of this association is such as to bring it directly in contact with the supreme court decision, and the combined opinion of the attorneys present was that it cannot continue.

The Western Passenger association agreement was not taken up, but the decision made regarding the freight association is sufficiently sweeping to include the passenger association. Both are organized on practically the same lines, and if one of them is in the line of the decision the other must necessarily be.

It is likely that formal action will be taken in a few days pulling the Western Freight association out of existence in the official sense. In a practical sense it is already dead. There is no question but what both the passenger and freight associations will be in operation within a short time, but in a form different from that in which they have been working. Opinions were divided at the meeting as to whether it was most desirable to endeavor to bring about such legislation as will allow the roads to form associations similar to the Western Passenger and Freight associations, or to continue the association work in such a manner as to avoid all conflict with the decision of the supreme court.

The general majority of those present favored the former plan, but it did not get beyond a mere discussion.

Two more roads withdrew from the Western Freight association today, the Rock Island and the Sioux City and Northern being the members to pull out. The roads of the associations were practically closed all day, and no effort was made to do anything beyond the mere routine.

Judge James A. Logan, general solicitor of the Pennsylvania road, said today that the Joint Traffic association was not necessarily determined to be illegal by the recent decision.

Senator George F. Edmunds, said Judge Logan, who has been the counsel for the Interstate Commerce commission in most of its important cases, and is therefore especially well posted, has examined the contract of the Joint Traffic association, and pronounced it lawful, although he does not regard the trust act as applying to railroads.

"I don't by any means think that the decision of the supreme court in the Trans-Missouri case necessarily governs in most of its important cases, and I am therefore especially well posted, has examined the contract of the Joint Traffic association, and pronounced it lawful, although he does not regard the trust act as applying to railroads."

MR. DOCKERY APPEALS. As a way out of the difficulty, pending the appeal, Mr. Richardson asked unanimous consent that the amendment be admitted.

Mr. Dingley insisted that the appeal should first be disposed of, and the chair held that Mr. Dingley's demand was equivalent to an objection.

"Then the gentleman from Maine objects?" inquired Mr. Richardson. The Democrats smiled in self-satisfaction at the attempt to get the law out of the majority on record. The vote on the appeal was taken, and the chair was sustained by a strict party vote, 158 to 104. The combined opposition voted against sustaining the chair.

MORE OF THE SAME. Similar amendments against the trusts were offered by Mr. Molae, (Dem., Ark.) and Mr. Cooper (Dem., Texas), but ruled out of order.

Mr. Robinson (Dem., Indiana) offered an amendment to put goods on the free list when the price in this country were the price charged abroad, plus the duty, and 2 per cent for transportation; Mr. Smith, (Dem., Ariz.) one providing that customs duties be paid in silver bullion, \$12 1/2 grains to be equivalent to one dollar; Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) one directed against oil, railroad and other trusts; Mr. McMinn, one for the payment of customs in bimetallic certificates, all failed by the same ruling.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS. A committee amendment fixing the duty on boracic acid at 4 cents a pound was agreed to. The Democrats offered various amendments as the reading of the bill proceeded, but all were rejected. Committee amendments offered, however, that the Trans-Missouri agreement, the duty on carbonate of ammonia was increased from 1 1/4 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. The duty on crude tarrar, wine less, etc., testing less than 40 per cent of bitartrate of potash, was fixed at 1 cent; over 40 per cent, 1 1/2 cents. The rates on Rochelle salts containing 90 per cent of bitartrate was fixed at 5 cents per pound.

Mr. McMinn criticized the increased rate on collied articles, saying that if the Republicans were to decrease importations, that meant decreased revenue. "The purpose of this bill is not to increase revenue," said Mr. Russell (Rep., Conn.) "Sometimes it is to keep American laborers at work." (Republican applause.)

Frequently the discussion drifted into political questions. Appropriations, the money question, and general party politics furnished topics for ample argument. The paragraph relating to sulphuric acid and nitric ether was amended so as to make the rate from 25 to 40 cents, as provided by the present law.

SOAP AND HISTORIC TRUTH. Mr. Brownell (Rep., Ohio) and Mr. (Continued on Second Page)

ROASTS THE HUMBUG

GALLINGER HITS CIVIL SERVICE REFORM A JOKE

PROVES HIS WORDS

CONCERNING THE "HOPPING" PROVISION OF THE RULES

SUCH MEN AS PHIL SHERIDAN

WOULD HAVE BEEN WEEDED OUT IN SHORT ORDER.

Trans-Missouri Decision to be Issued as a Public Document—Debate on the Treaty—Morgan Nails a Lie.

Washington, March 26.—Another brief discussion of the civil service occurred during the open session of the senate today. Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) presented several formal bills by the civil service commission, to substantiate his recent statement that certain applicants for office were required to hop on one foot for twelve feet. He said his statement had been challenged by several penny-anteers and by one member of the civil service commission. The senator read the "hopping" provision, and several other questions as to the weight and height of the typewriters, which he characterized as absurd.

Referring to the size and weight requirement, Mr. Gallinger said: "Phil Sheridan could not have served the government if the civil service commission had put at him."

The matter was referred to the civil service committee.

A resolution was adopted asking the president for information as to the death of two American sailors, Richelle and Baxton, at Santiago de Cuba; also resolutions asking the attorney general for information of any proposition to sell the Canal Pacific railroad.

Owing to the public demand for copies of the recent decision of the supreme court sustaining the anti-trust laws applicable to railroads, it was determined to print the majority and minority opinions as a senate document.

At 12:50 o'clock the senate went into executive session and at 4 o'clock adjourned until Monday.

FOR RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Washington, March 26.—Senator McCaffery today introduced a joint resolution in the senate appropriating and making immediately available the sum of \$250,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio.

DEBATE ON THE TREATY.

Washington, March 26.—The debate on the Anglo-American arbitration treaty was continued by the senate in executive session today. Senator Gray, a member of the committee on foreign relations, held the floor during the two hours that the question was under consideration, but he yielded to numerous interruptions, some of which amounted to filibuster speeches. Mr. Gray defended the treaty as one which would reflect credit upon its authors and upon the two nations which it was intended to bind together.

Senator Thurston took occasion during the afternoon to explain his position, which was that there should be a declaration of neutrality on the character of disputes to be settled under the treaty as to save open room for misunderstanding on this point in the future. He said that it should be made entirely clear that all questions of American policy, whether foreign or domestic, were to be reserved from the operations of the treaty, and he would vote for the amendment that would bring out this fact in the clearest language.

The afternoon developed quite a profound tendency in the direction of an amendment similar to the first amendment originally reported by the foreign relations committee, excepting all questions of policy, and it was suggested by some that there should be a return to the original position of Lord Salisbury, favorable to the arbitration only of pecuniary claims, leaving out all questions of policy and territorial rights.

MORGAN SAYS CREMER LIES

International Neutrality and White-Winged Peace in Cuba.

London, March 26.—In an interview published here with William H. Cremer, formerly member of parliament (Radical), who is editor of the International arbitration organ, the Arbitrator, Mr. Cremer is quoted as saying that he considers it inadvisable to ratify the amended arbitration treaty. He adds that the British government will almost certainly refuse to accept the treaty in its amended form, and asserts that there is good reason to hope that in a few months it will be carried as originally proposed. He will be greatly surprised if the Americans do not make their voices heard in such a way as to induce the senate to alter its position before next session. He adds:

"There is no doubt that Senator Morgan is the chief obstacle. When in Washington I had a long talk with President Cleveland relating to arbitration, and Mr. Cleveland suggested sounding the senate. I saw Senator Morgan, who expressed warm approval of the principle. 'Tell the president,' he said, 'that if he sends a treaty to us I will get it through the committee in forty-eight hours.'"

"I reported this to Mr. Cleveland, and judge of my surprise when I landed in Liverpool to read Senator Morgan's violent attack upon England."

Washington, March 26.—When Senator Morgan's attention was called to the Associated Press dispatch from London reflecting upon an senator's course in connection with the arbitration treaty, he said:

"Mr. Cremer mistakes facts when he says that I sent a message to President Cleveland by him. Why should I have taken that course of communication with the president when I was at perfect liberty to see him on my own behalf? Mr. Cremer did come to see me and I yielded reluctantly in an interview with him on the question of arbitration, but I said him very frankly that the people (Continued on Second Page)

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Saturday, March 27, 1897.

Weather for Wichita today: Fair; warmer; east winds.

Sun—Rises, 5:51; sets, 6:20. Moon—Waning; rises, 3:03.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS

1. Cretans Will Accept no Autonomy

Amendment Stage of the Tariff Bill

Conference of Western Traffic Men

Gallinger Roasts the Civil Service Law

2. Flood Danger Probably Fast

Grand National Steeplechase

3. Business Situation Improves

Share Market Thinks Better of It

4. Very Large Registration

Eighty-Three Divorce Cases in Court

Newton Gets the Divisions

5. President Nominates Oklahoma

Whitewashing of Hon. Cecil Rhodes

Ohio Detective Finds the Benders

Grand Army of the Republic, who went south on business some thirty odd years ago, are again to invade the land of the battlefields. They will go in response to an invitation requesting them to attend the Tennessee Centennial, which opens in Nashville in May. The proposition was signed by Director General E. C. Lewis of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition company, and by order of the executive committee. At the next regular meeting of the post, April 13, it is expected that formal action will be taken and a date fixed for the veterans' visit to the Centennial and to perfect plans for making a display that will do credit alike to their city, their orders and their enterprisers. An effort will be made to arrange the visit for the latter part of May.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION

Is Likely to be Brought up in Congress at an Early Day.

Washington, March 26.—It is said to be probable that formal application for annexation to the United States will probably be made soon by the Hawaiian government of Hawaii through its minister to the United States. The application will be presented to the state department and, it is expected, will be transmitted to congress. Ex-Minister Thurston, Attorney General Smith and General Hartwell, of Hawaii, have been here since inauguration in the interest of annexation. Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian minister, and Mr. Smith saw the president yesterday and Mr. McKinley listened attentively to the arguments they had to present in favor of annexation.

Messrs. Hatch and Smith also have seen Secretary Sherman in regard to the question of annexation and presented to him arguments in its favor. They desire to discuss the attitude of the president or his secretary of state on the subject, except to say that the situation is encouraging.

"Everything," said Minister Hatch, "is as yet in a tentative shape, and nothing formal has been done."

FOSTER FAVORS ANNEXATION

Says in His Lecture That There is Everything in Favor of It.

Washington, March 26.—Honorable John W. Foster, formerly secretary of state, lectured here tonight on the subject of "Hawaii." Mr. Foster was secretary during the latter portion of President Harrison's administration, when the treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was sent to the senate, and the expectation that he would have something to say on that feature of the subject drew a large audience, including the representatives of the Hawaiian government now in this city. The ex-secretary came out in emphatic terms in favor of the annexation of the islands. He said the present government there is as fully a de facto and a de jure government as its predecessor; that we have a strong equitable claim to the islands, and that the reciprocity treaty brought life and prosperity to the islands, enabling its merchants and planters to grow rich at our expense. He asserted that the Americans of Hawaii are loyal and patriotic sons of the fatherland and declared that it would be a cruel and undeserved fate to abandon them to the rule of some foreign power. He stated that the annexation presented no political or administrative difficulty and that the objection advanced that there was no authority in the constitution to annex territory not contiguous did not seem to have any weight with the executive or with congress when Alaska was admitted, nor would it, he added, with enlightened statesmen today. The speaker did not regard the suggestion of a protectorate as practicable, as he believed it would bring no end of complications with foreign powers and in domestic affairs. We must either annex the islands, he said, or have them free to make such other alliances as they may choose or as destiny may determine.

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE

Is the Number of Diamonds Mysteriously Mr. Telfair Claims as His.

Glean, N. Y., March 26.—Chief of Police Hay says he is in command of the search of the statement of the man who went to sleep on March 11 as Charles Brown and awoke forty-hours later as David J. Telfair, a multi-millionaire. Telfair's first question on awakening was: "Where is my belt?" and upon being told that he had none, exclaimed: "Then I have been robbed of